(b) The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board which is constituted under Section 27 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 has adequate powers to investigate the malfunctioning of any nuclear installation. The AERB is the competent authority to enforce rules and regulations framed under the said Act for radiation safety in the country. The AERB also has the authority to administer the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 for industrial safety for the units of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) as per Section 23 of the said Act. The AERB has the authority to ask for any information or data that is required to fulfill its regulatory role and it shall be obligatory on the part of DAE and its sub-organisations to make such information are data available to the AERB.

The safety safety rules framed under the Act gives authority to AERB, or persons duly authorised by it, to inspect, seize radioactive materials or seal radiation installations and to impose requirements as deemed fit under the circumstances.

(c) As of now, there are no proposals for amendment in this regard, as it is felt that the Department of Atomic Energy is open and accountable

Radiation discharge from nuclear plants

1341. SHRI SOM PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the permissible limit of radiation discharged from our country atomic power plants;

(b) whether it has been constant for all reactors or it has been lowered for the ageing reactors;

(c) what is the permissible limit off radiation discharge from Rajasthan Atomic I power Stations-I and II; and

(d) to what extent the limit differs from that of Tarapur Atomic Power Station and what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) The permissible limit of radi oactivity discharge from the atomic power reactors is the amount of acti vity which will not expose the popu lation outside the exclusion zone of the power plant to a radiation dose of more than one millisievert/year. The permissible limit of activity for a reactor ,'is not a constant for all react ors. A site where a nuclear power station is located may have other intal- lation such as fuel reprocessing plant and waste management facility. In view of this, the permissible dose limit of one millisievert/year is apportion ed among all the facilities in such a way that, effluents from all the plants together should not countribute to population doses above the dose limit of one millisievert/year. .

(c) and (d) Currently the permissible limit of radioactivity discharges into the environment from Rajasthan 1&2 are such that the dose to any member of the public outside the exclusion zone should not exceed 0.465 mSv/year. The corresponding value for the Tarapur reactor is 0.33 milli_ sievert/year. The type of reactors at Tarapur and Rajasthan are different. The radioactivity discharge limit assigned to each nuclear power station is site specific. Generally the limits are decided on the basis of apportionment of the total limit of one millisievert/ year among different facilities. It is acceptable to permit some flexibility between different facilities. But the contribution to radiation dose to public from all facilities should not exceed the limit fixed.